

TEXTILE BULLETIN

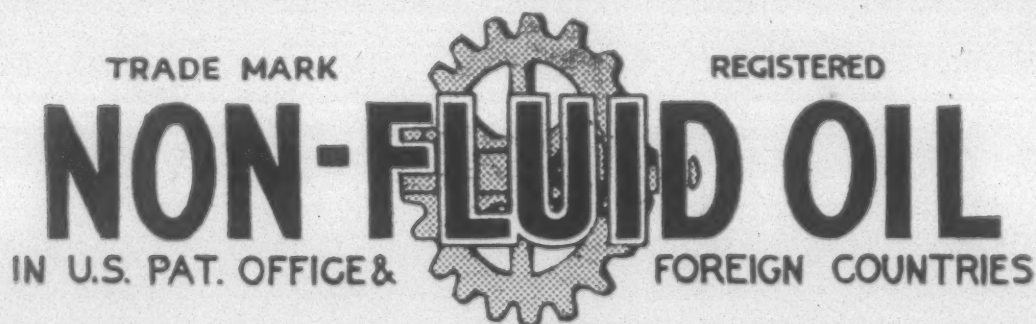
Vol. 54

August 4, 1938

No. 23

Maximum Production from Twister Frames

Positively results from cleaner and better lubrication provided by



The fact that most mills use this product speaks for itself. *Write for free testing sample and instructive bulletin.*

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

292 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Works: NEWARK, N. J.

Southern District Manager: FALLS L. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES:

Charlotte, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

Providence, R. I.

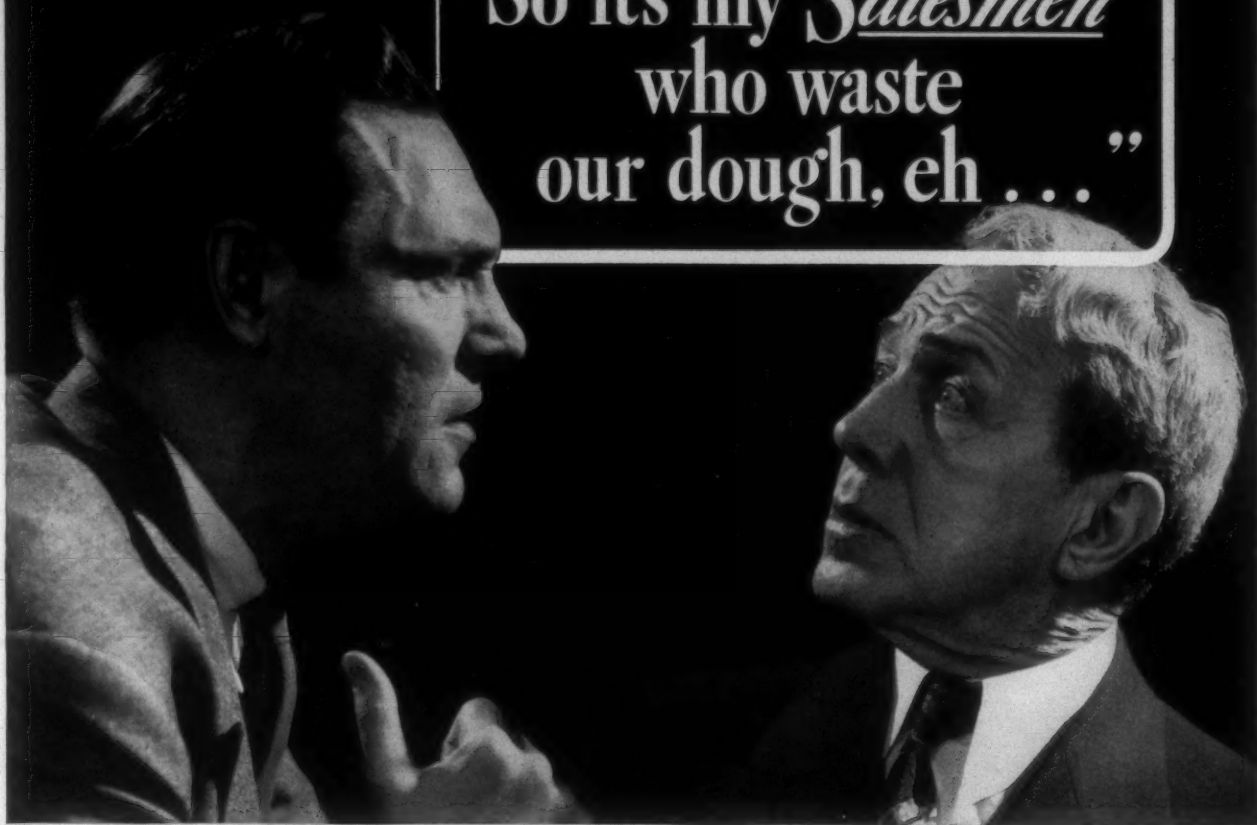
Detroit, Mich.

Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo.

(A MONOLOGUE THAT ADVERTISERS WOULD DO WELL TO OVERHEAR)

**"So it's my *Salesmen*
who waste
our dough, eh . . ."**



***roared the Sales Manager
to the Treasurer . . .***

"think our salesmen's 'swindle sheets' are too high, do you? Claim they should spend money only on prime prospects, hey? Well then, why don't we do the same with our advertising appropriation?

"You tell me that every cigar a salesman hands out these days should bring in an order, and I'm telling you that more of our advertising money should be concentrated in the textile field . . . to cultivate the men our salesmen have to sell. For instance, let's

make sure we're doing an impressive job in TEXTILE BULLETIN, the publication that our prospects look to for progressive ideas and dependable news. That'll give us what we need *right now*: selling help *where it counts*, at less cost than a cheap cigar per prospect.

"If you'll switch a bigger chunk of our advertising budget to TEXTILE BULLETIN, I'll confine my sales expense to our hot prospects. **"**



*"Okay, wild man,"
said Treasurer MacTavish,
"it's a deal!"*

Highest editorial
standards and pub-
lishing integrity.



TEXTILE BULLETIN

◀ bears the twin hall-marks of known value ▶



Proved reader in-
terest in terms of
paid circulation.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING CO., 318 WEST MOREHEAD STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.



Sweat Shops Abound in New York and Pickets Keep Walking, But Nobody Cares

By Harry Ashmore

Author's Note: This is the third of a series of six articles by a Piedmont staff member who wondered about the many attacks made upon the industrial South by Northern newspapers and magazines and went into the Deep North to see how they managed to cast the first stone. The author does not present the facts in these articles as typical of the entire section; they are designed to show how low wages, long hours, and primitive working conditions can be found anywhere and to prove the obvious fallacies of the Southern "surveys."

New York.—The Big Town is the sweat shop capital of America and the happy hunting ground of all good pickets.

The famed skyline that rears to meet the visitor is riddled with loft industries and sweat shops are, very frequently, synonymous.

It is natural that they should be, for when a man sets out to run a shoestring into a fortune the competition is fierce. The products turned out in those New York lofts are myriad—shirts, dresses, hats, baseballs, purses, almost anything you can think of.

Tough Competition

The enterprising manufacturer who operates there offers his goods in an open market in competition to similar products turned out by the larger factories which benefit from the savings of mass production. He must cut his overhead to the bone and he does—he rents the exact amount of floor space he needs, paying for it by the square yard and leaving the overhead of the building to the landlord, he equips his plant with second-hand machinery, and he keeps his wage scale close to rock bottom.

For workers he goes to New York's slums, and down where the greasy waters of the East River lap at the foot of Manhattan Island he finds what he wants in abundance and in variety.

Down in those canyons six dollars a week is a fortune and 12 hours a day doesn't seem too long to work. To the denizens of the East Side, most of them immigrants or the children of immigrants, the opportunity to earn

any sort of living in a foreign land is a precious thing. They haven't heard of the American Way.

They huddle in colonies marked by signs written in the language of the old country. You can walk for blocks there without hearing a word of English.

Squalid is the Word

Squalid is the adjective that best fits that area—it covers the filth that litters the streets, the bums who sleep in the doorways of the wretched tenements, the pall of smoke that always fills the air, the stench of the waterfront, the unkempt children who play their noisy, incessant games in the streets, the innumerable pushcarts that jam together under a cloud of flies to furnish necessities to the slum dwellers.

Down there life is hard and futile. You see it in the wrinkled faces of the old women who sit on their doorsteps soaking up the few precious rays of sunshine that filter through the smoke. You hear it in the harsh voices of the children who battle for the privilege of staying alive.

Days that begin when the sun rises and last until long after it has set move to the cadence of the rumbling elevated trains whose tracks cast their mottled shadows over the jumbled shops and overcrowded tenements. Even the struggle to live becomes monotonous.

A Few Get Out

A few children of the East Side manage to rise above their environment, but the list of those who have succeeded is small when you place it alongside the list of those who spend their lives there, rarely putting a foot off Manhattan Island.

There isn't much time for dreaming nor much room for ambition. Slum dwellers are too much concerned with the next meal and where it's coming from to bother much with the higher things of life. The cultural advantages of the metropolis are not for the man who works 10 hours a day for less than ten dollars a week. A rare junket to

Coney Island is his reward for diligently saving nickels and dimes from the inroads of rent and food.

Uptown things are some better; they are cleaner at least. But in the middle area in Manhattan you run into the omnipresent picket—the eternal symbol of industrial unrest.

He wearily carries his sign on the broad sidewalks of Fifth Avenue and he parades before the crowded shops of Broadway. You meet him before theaters and bars, before department stores and the shoe-shine parlors, restaurants and factories—everywhere there is business.

Omnipresent Pickets

Sometimes the sign he shoulders bears the letters C. I. O., again it is A. F. of L. It seems to make little difference to anyone, the picket or the passerby.

New York is accustomed to the picket. He has become as much a part of the street scene as the taxi-cabs that swarm over the city or the newsboys who scream on street corners. The Astors and the Vanderbilts ignore him as they pass into swank Fifth Avenue shops, and the mob on Broadway brushes him aside as it hurries about its business.

But he is significant for he marks the rise of the unions, and, more important still, his presence marks the existence of low wages and poor working conditions. His presence means that thousands of shop girls, waiters, bartenders, tailors, garment makers, and fur workers in New York aren't earning enough money to live decently.

There are hundreds of estimates of what constitutes a decent living wage in New York City. They range from \$50 a month to \$150 a month, depending upon what the agency making the survey is trying to show.



This street scene is typical of the jumbled, crowded East Side where millions of New Yorkers eke out a miserable existence. The children in the foreground are playing on the sidewalk, their only playground, while their big brothers sit on the curb and play cards.

Costs Are High

Costs are high in the city, as high as they are anywhere else in the nation, there can't be much doubt about that. And there can't be much doubt that thousands of New Yorkers are existing on less than \$50 a month.

It is impossible to strike an average in New York. The place is too big, the range is too great. Louie is probably not an average citizen, but he is an interesting case.

Louie is a waiter in a restaurant that is slightly removed from the greasy spoon class. He goes to work at seven o'clock in the morning and he works straight through until 10 p. m. One day a week he gets off at noon.

His salary is two dollars a week and tips, which are small and sometimes nonexistent in that class establishment, bring that up to about seven dollars a week. He gets his meals free, which fixes his income at about \$12 a week.

That's a typical wage for thousands of workers in New York. It doesn't buy much.

What He Gets

For it Louie gets a hall-bedroom which he shares with another man. His window faces on an airshaft and the sun never shines there, but the sound of the El which rumbles in front of the tenement all night penetrates without any trouble.

Out of his salary he manages to pay the rent and pay for his laundry, which has to be done frequently if he is to hold his job. When he gets through buying cigarettes his money is gone.

He owns nothing except two well-worn suits, a few shirts, and a few cheap accessories. He hasn't had an overcoat since he pawned his old one two winters before; he has never been able to get enough money ahead to buy another one.

His hours are such that he doesn't have time for many of the pleasures the city boasts, and if he did have, he couldn't afford them. Sometimes he manages to save a little money and buys himself a quart of whiskey and gets drunk for a day or so. They dock his pay then, and they have told him at the restaurant that about one more bend-over and they'll fire him.

Louie doesn't worry much about his future. He has no ambition any more for he is forty years old now and whatever dreams he once had have long since shriveled and died.

And Nobody Cares

There are thousands in New York who are worse off than Louie, and there are thousands who are better off. Nobody knows exactly where Louie belongs in the scale and probably nobody cares.

The more you look around in the city the more convinced you become that New York is completely self-sufficient and heedless, both of the rest of the country and of the millions who live within its own bounds.

Of course the social workers make their rounds in the East Side, and city politicians speak in loud voices of clean-ups and occasionally an administration does cut out the most obvious graft. But the man under the street worries but little about that as he hangs on his subway strap and follows the latest murder in the tabloids.

New York has no fear of losing its industries, and its

newspapers but rarely attack the South. The average New Yorker has little conception of what lies beyond the city anyway. It is no great exaggeration to say that he thinks of the West as a place where Indians still roam the plains and the South as a land where plump men with goatees loll in the shade of their porches and sip mint juleps.

Picturesque Slums

The uptown New Yorker is even guilty of the feeling for which uppercrust Southerners have always been damned. He considers the slums of the East Side picturesque, the obvious faults of the city contributing factors to its undeniable fascination.

The more you talk to New Yorkers, the more convinced you become that you could find anything under the sun within the city—the most deplorable living conditions in the nation and the most luxurious—and that New York wouldn't care what you found.

Addition To Norma-Hoffman Factory

The Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corporation, Stanford, Conn., due to an increase demand for its ball, roller and thrust bearings, has just completed an extension to its present buildings and has placed substantial orders for new machine tool equipment.

South Carolina Announces Textile Mill Valuations

Columbia, S. C.—The comparison of the assessment and equalization of cotton mills and other textile industries by the South Carolina Tax Commission for the various counties of the State for the years of 1936 and 1937, are as follows:

	1936	1937
Abbeville County	\$ 618,100	\$ 618,100
Aiken County	2,163,300	2,067,090
Anderson County	6,374,810	6,333,510
Bamberg County	100,000	100,000
Charleston County	495,500	472,500
Cherokee County	2,013,500	1,990,975
Chester County	2,532,411	2,559,511
Chesterfield County	80,000	80,000
Darlington County	882,000	814,500
Dillon County	185,000	185,000
Edgefield County	164,200	164,200
Fairfield County	1,200,000	1,215,700
Greenville County	10,182,350	10,029,750
Green County	3,686,330	3,560,135
Kershaw County	327,500	320,000
Lancaster County	1,806,900	2,030,300
Laurens County	2,668,280	2,673,080
Lexington County	305,000	305,000
Marion County	6,500	Dism'tl'd
Marlboro County	309,320	309,320
Newberry County	1,963,800	1,952,400
Oconee County	985,600	922,000
Orangeburg County	145,000	145,000
Pickens County	2,463,000	2,423,000
Richland County	2,312,100	2,312,100
Spartanburg County	10,093,110	10,139,210
Sumter County	23,860	31,860
Union County	3,137,400	3,125,400
York County	3,021,125	3,268,600
Total for State	\$60,245,996	\$60,148,841

Viscose Presents Guide for School

Home Economics and Rayon is the title of a booklet published by the American Viscose Corporation as a guide to teachers and others interested in the subject of rayon. The book supplies the answers to hundreds of questions which have been asked by home economics teachers.

Sections in the booklet are headed "What Is Rayon?" "What Are the Advantages of Rayon?" "What Special

Care Does Rayon Require?" "What Style Value Has Rayon?" "Characteristics of Rayon." "How to Use Rayon." "How to Test Rayon." "What Is Crown Tested Rayon?"

Swatches of crepe back satin, linen-like spun rayon weave, christal organdie, rayon and linen print, cross-dye acetate and viscose print, rayon and cotton knit, rayon and cotton suiting, rayon crepe, pigment print, spun rayon challis, rayon and silk chiffon and Seraceta taffeta are included.

The booklet states that the movement toward tested and certified merchandise, properly identified, is gaining impetus daily. The consumer demands it, the retailer sponsors it and the manufacturer agrees to it. Specifying and labeling merchandise quality, for many years an ideal, is now a reality. Merchandise of Crown Tested Quality, made from Crown rayon occupies a prominent position in today's retailing.

U. S. Mills Use 21% Less Silk in 1937-38

Takings of raw silk by United States mills in the 1937-1938 raw silk season totaled 380,480 bales, a drop of 21.3 per cent below the consumption for the previous year, according to the statistical department of the Commodity Exchange, Inc.

While the consumption by American mills was off by 103,262 bales, takings of silk in other parts of the world were sharply on the increase as indicated by the fact that the decrease in world deliveries to mills was less than the decrease in deliveries to American mills. The Commodity Exchange, Inc., report was in part as follows:

"The 1937-1938 raw silk season has come to a close, revealing a decrease of 86,226 bales, or 14.5 per cent, in world into-sight movement under the total for the 1936-1937 season. The current figure stands at 510,405 bales for the 12 months, as against 596,631 bales for the similar period ended June 30, 1937.

"Into-sight movement of Japanese raws amounted to 452,179 bales for the season just ended, which compares with 505,990 bales for the complete 1936-1937 season. This constitutes a decrease of 53,811 bales, or 10.6 per cent.

"World deliveries to mills during the 1937-1938 season decreased by 86,016 bales, or 14.3 per cent, under 1936-1937, with the total standing at 515,461 bales, as against 601,477 bales during the 1936-1937 season.

"Mill takings in America have totaled 380,480 bales for the season just ended, a decrease of 103,262 bales, or 21.3 per cent under the total for the 1936-1937 season of 483,742 bales. Outside America deliveries for the 12 months increased rather sharply, totaling 134,981 bales, an increase of 17,246 bales, or 14.6 per cent, over the total of the 1936-1937 season of 117,735 bales. This is indicative of the increased useage of raw silk outside of America.

"Total visible stocks of raw silk in New York, in Japan and in transit between that country and America totaled 124,257 bales at the close of the current season. This compares with 130,256 bales on June 30, 1937. Excluding the amount of raw silk held in custody by the Japanese Government, total visible stocks represent 60 days' supply last month and 47 days' supply indicated at the close of the 1936-1937 season."

BACK-TO-SCHOOL COTTONS

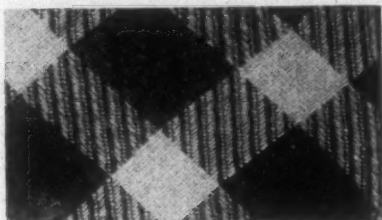
By Harwood

Children's Cottons and World's Fair Prints

As is usual at this time of year, back-to-school cottons are much in the limelight. These include new variations of old-time favorites and some brand new ideas. Among the latter are both prints and plain materials in the new "Safety Tones."

Safety First!

These fabrics have been styled on the principle that a child in bright clothing is



Swatch 1

easier to watch while at play and less likely to be run over than a youngster in drab garments. Which reminds us of a sign that graces one of the dangerous crossings in New York City—"Children should be seen and not hurt."

In addition to possessing an interesting talking point, the "Safety Colors" are in themselves gay and lighthearted, eminently adapted for juvenile garments.

Miniature Plaids

Genuine Scotch clan plaids scaled to childish proportions are being enthusiastically



Swatch 2

cally received in the market. While originally intended for the youngsters they have proven to be extremely chic in grown-up garments... blouses, of course, but entire frocks as well.

Illustration No. I on this page shows a miniature diagonal plaid. The pattern is woven in a softly draping texture combining brilliant red, bottle green and black.

Ginghams show plaids of this size as well as a great variety of checks, ranging from pin checks to one inch sizes.

The coloring in these checks are lively and charming. They include such combinations as navy and cerise... red and yellow... French blue and pansy... Irish green and navy... bright green and rose. Checks and stripes seem scheduled for all-round success again.

Cottons in Wonderland

Percales and print cloth have taken on fanciful patterns guaranteed to make childish eyes grow wide with interest.

Illustration II shows one of the numerous "dwarf" prints now on the market. The background of this print is extremely interesting in color. It is of that new dark aqua tone which is called teal because of



Swatch 3

its likeness to the teal duck. Much is expected of this tone during the coming season.

"Boots of All Nations" appear upon another amusing print. Still another is called "Funny Face"... girl's heads tied about with gay kerchiefs are arranged in bands on its surface.

Robin Hood and Marco Polo

The movies have inspired a number of colorful new designs. One of them is called "Sherwood Forest." It depicts a tangle of foliage with scenes of archery and other dramatic goings-on spotted here and there among the trees. A series of Chinese florals is quite frankly called "Marco Polo."

Florals are strong for fall. Some of the new floral stripes are truly lovely. Illus-

tration III for example. The background is of the new teal tone and the bands of flowers combine white with such rich tones as orange, wine red and deep purple blue.

World's Fair Prints

World's Fair Prints are blossoming out in nearly every collection. Each house has its own way of interpreting the subject. Some confine themselves to medallions emblazoned with the date of the event. Others use the buildings of the fair for motifs.



Swatch 4

Illustration No. IV has a black chintz ground upon which appear in full color the flags of the various nations which will take part in the fair. The design is tied together by white flag-staffs and what appears to be a very sketchy treatment of the important buildings... also in white.

All American Prints, which we will discuss in the next issue, are a feature of the market, and Mexican designs are still with us.



Swatch 5

Illustration No. V is a Mexican print with a wealth of detail... the background is of a natural unbleached tone and the pattern worked out in primitive red, blue, yellow and jade.

Mathieson Alkali Earns 18c On Common in Quarter

Mathieson Alkali Works' earnings in the June quarter, amounting to 18 cents a common share, were slightly above the 16 cents a share reported in the first three months. In addition, there were substantial profits from export business during the period which were not included in the results. Earnings from this source normally are included in the report for the final quarter. The June quarter this year compares with 58 cents a share reported in the like period of 1937.

Sales in June were the largest for any month since October, 1937, when the decline in business became severe. Mathieson continues this year its policy of charging off heavy depreciation, deductions on this account in the first six months of the year amounting to more than \$1 a share on the common stock.

President E. M. Allen states: "Improvement in the business of our customers has been felt by us only to a limited degree due to the fact that customers are still decreasing their inventories but we feel that there should be encouraging improvement in the latter part of the third quarter."

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports for quarter ended June 30, 1938, net profits of \$193,152 after depreciation, depletion, Federal income and undistributed profits taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred stock, to 18 cents a share on 828,181 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with \$516,726 or 58 cents a share on 830,428 common shares in June quarter of previous year and \$172,400 or 16 cents a share on 828,181 common shares in quarter ended March 31, 1938.

U. S. Developing Milk Wool Industry, Chemists Report

Creation of a "milk wool" industry is an objective of industrial chemistry, says a report by the Milwaukee section of the American Chemical Society, which is sponsor-

in the ninety-sixth meeting of the society to be held September 5 to 9. Wisconsin chemists are pioneering in the development of this synthetic product, which has already made its appearance in Italy as "lanital," and which, it is declared, promises to open up new markets for American dairies.

"It seems that the synthetic wool more nearly approximates the natural product than do most synthetic silks, and theoretically it should be much cheaper," says the report, which tells of intensive laboratory effort to find new commercial out-lets for casein, the ingredient of milk from which it is planned to manufacture wool, and which is already the basis of a growing synthetic industry producing many articles of common usage from billiard balls and buttons to wood for buildings and airplanes.

Hundreds of Wisconsin creameries have installed plants for making casein out of the residue of milk. In some of these plants, it is said, scientists are endeavoring to produce a type of casein especially adapted to the production of milk wool.

The Hurcules Powder Company now produces casein at plants at Elroy and Nelsonville. Skimmed milk is hauled into the plants by tank trucks from creameries within a radius of sixty miles.

A ten-fold increase in Wisconsin's output of casein is possible, according to the report. The State now produces about 16,000,000 pounds annually, or almost one-third of the total national consumption. Processing is carried out in industrial plants throughout the country. Wisconsin ranks first in casein production with California second. Minnesota, New York and Vermont are other large casein producing States.

National production of casein has increased from 8,000,000 pounds to more than 46,000,000 pounds in the last eighteen years. There has been a sharp drop in imports. Last year only 5,200,000 pounds of casein were bought abroad, while American industrial plants used 46,140,000 pounds of the domestic product. Home production has been encouraged by an import duty of 5½ cents a pound, while consumption has been boosted by the discovery of new uses, it is pointed out.

Consult

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY TECHNICIANS on YOUR WARP SIZING AND FINISHING PROBLEMS

SOUTHERN TEXTILE OFFICES

Greenville, S. C.
Woodside Building
John R. White
General Manager

Spartanburg, S. C.
Montgomery Building
J. Cantey Alexander
Asst. Gen'l. Mgr.

Greensboro, N. C.
Security Bank Building
W. R. Joyner
Manager

Atlanta, Ga.
Hurt Building
C. G. Stover
Manager

Birmingham, Ala.
Comer Building
L. H. Kelley
Manager

Serving the Textile Trade for Over a Quarter Century
CORN PRODUCTS SALES CO., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

Cotton Outlook

(Weekly Letter of Munds, Winslow & Potter)

AT present the cotton trade is engaged in working out two problems—figuring out the implications of old-season statistics and attempting to forecast the size of the oncoming crop.

The 1937-38 season ends this week. The consumption of American cotton for the past season is estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange Service at around 11,250,000 bales, and consumption of foreign cotton at about 15,500,000 bales, making a total of all cottons of approximately 26,750,000 bales. The preliminary carryover estimate calls for 13,400,000 bales of American and 9,778,000 of foreign growth, making a total for all cotton of 23,178,000 bales.

This is an appalling statistical array. Unpleasant as it is to indulge in lugubrious comment, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the net result of American policies in dealing with the cotton problem may be summarized by the statement that our surplus is larger than when we initiated the program, and in addition thereto we have built up competition that has wrested from us, at least for the time being, our foreign markets. Certainly it would require the assertion of the American spirit to its most sanguine extent to derive consolation or courage from this exhibit.

However, we are looking forward to a new season. The adventurous quality that finds expression in speculation—derived, as the late Theodore Price frequently used to say, from the Latin *speculare*—to look ahead, is not easily daunted by the burdens bequeathed by past errors. Even the most hostile statistical position can be considered discounted when it has been disclosed, threshed out and unendingly analyzed.

It is for this reason that we believe the cotton trade will be inclined to let the dead past bury its dead and look forward. The burdensome carryover will be considered in conjunction not only with prospective demand, but with the outlook for the new season's production.

On Monday, August 8th, the Crop Reporting Board will make its first forecast of the season. We regard it as a futility to attempt to anticipate the official figures. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is sponsor for the comment that on an average of 26,904,000 acres, a five-year average yield per acre would suggest a crop of about 11,500,000 bales. We might state further that on the planted area set forth above, a yield of 200 pounds per acre would provide a crop of about 11,009,000 bales. Each variation in yield per acre of five pounds would make a difference of 275,000 bales in the total production.

Current trade ideas seem to be in the neighborhood of 11,500,000 bales, and while the crop may be substantially above or below this, it might be well to analyze market possibilities on the basis of an eleven and a half million-bale production.

A crop of this size would be close to $7\frac{1}{2}$ million bales less than last season. According to latest official advices, the Chinese crop will be 2,000,000 bales less. Estimates from other foreign producing areas are still tentative, but

they point to considerably less than the yield of last season, and we believe for preliminary purposes may be put at a total of 1,000,000 bales. This foots up to a total cut of about 10,500,000 bales in world production, compared with last year. When we also take into consideration about 7,000,000 bales of the huge carryover of American cotton tied up in Government loans, the supply outlook loses some of its menacing character. In other words, on the tentative production basis set forth, and with the 5,400,000 bales placed in the loan this season, we have had a relative reduction in *available* supply of close to 16,000,000 bales.

The admission should be made that the calculation of world production is necessarily tentative, and also that part of the 5,400,000 bales may become part of the *available* supply if prices move high enough for re-possession.

If we look more closely into the implications of the foregoing analysis and consider another factor which should be presented, we are likely to reach the conclusion that the fundamental problem of the cotton trade this season is not altogether one of evaluating *actual* supply and demand, but rather to consider not only *available supply and demand*, but even to work out the relationship of *this season's production and demand*.

We are inclined to take this view because of the influence that may proceed from the Government loan policy this season. We hardly need to recite in detail the terms of the Government loan program. Briefly summarized, the loan would become mandatory if on August 1st the price should be below 52% of the parity figure of 16.00c or 16.01c at the ten designated markets, suggesting a loan level of 8.32c or 8.37c per pound, according to the parity adopted. A second mandatory provision would be the size of the forecast on August 8th, with contingency based on a yield in excess of normal expectancy for domestic consumption and export, put, say, at around 12,700,000 bales.

Neither of these mandatory requirements are likely to be exercised on the dates named, but we call attention to the fact that in the closing days of Congress a little publicized amendment was added to the Farm Act, providing for a mandatory loan *at any time during the season* if the price should drop below 52%, the theoretical parity.

In our opinion, this brings up a point that is most vital from a market standpoint. Few persons, of course, have given serious thought to the size of the new season's consumption. For the purpose of our argument, however, it may be assumed as being about the same as this season, around 11,250,000 bales. This figure may not be far wrong, even admitting the possibility of less American used abroad, a deficiency that may be offset by increased domestic absorption. In this case, an American crop of 12,000,000 bales would lose most of its terror. Here is our basis for this conclusion:

Cotton from the old crop either has been domestically consumed, exported, in strong hands or hedged, or is included in the 5,400,000 bales that has gone into the Government loan. Cotton eligible for the mandatory loan prescribed under the Farm Act would come from the new

crop. With new production and the season's consumption so nearly in balance, we doubt if much cotton would go into the loan, certainly not enough to add materially to the governmental burden.

As we view the developments likely to proceed out of this situation, we would have the reverse of last season's condition. Then we had a *ceiling* over the market, and the bottom was not reached until prices had receded about a cent and a half below the loan level. Unless the crop should prove to be much above current ideas with the new season's consumption radically cut, the market would have a *bottom* under it, while the theoretical ceiling would be represented by the re-possession level for old crop cotton.

Owing to the length at which we have discussed the foregoing complexities, we can refer only briefly to recent crop developments. At present it looks as if we were in for a moderate yield. This is a spotted crop. Whether it will be a short one depends upon August weevil ravages. Although weather may improve in the next few weeks, we believe the basis has been laid for extensive damage.

North American Rayon's Loss in 12 Months Period \$187,975

North American Rayon Corp. reports net loss for 12 weeks ended June 18, 1938, subject to audit and year-end adjustments, was \$187,975 after taxes and depreciation. This compares with net profit of \$886,439 for 12 weeks ended June 13, 1937, and net loss of \$14,856 for the 12 weeks ended March 26, 1938.

Net loss for 24 weeks ended June 18, 1938, was \$203,831 comparing with net profit of \$1,690,830 for 24 weeks ended June 13, 1937.

Will Discuss Silk Trade Rules

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Trade commission has announced it would conduct a public hearing August 2 on proposed trade practice rules for the silk industry.

The proposed rules represent tentative action of the commission upon proposals made on behalf of the industry at a trade practice conference.

The rules are designed to eliminate misrepresentation, deception, or unfair practice relative to merchandise containing silk in whole or in part. They specify descriptions to be used in marketing silk products to the consuming public.

The draft of the proposed rules has been made available to members of the industry for study and criticism. The commission will review suggestions from the industry before ordering rules into effect.

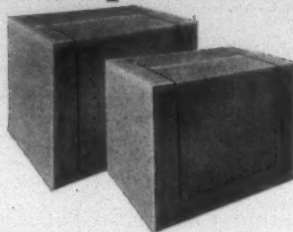
Contraseasonal Rise in Cotton Consumption

Washington, D. C.—Mill consumption of cotton in June increased contraseasonally, and early reports from trade sources indicate a level of buying in July equal to if not in excess of current operations. Mill margins have increased and the outlook for the cotton industry, as well as for textiles generally, is encouraging. This statement was made July 20th by Col. J. Monroe Johnson, acting secretary of commerce, at the first general press conference since Secretary Roper started his European vacation trip.

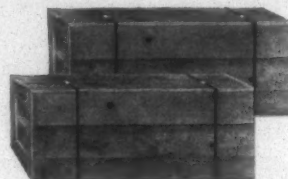
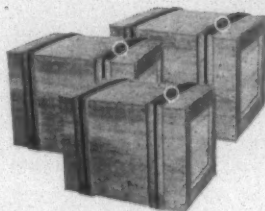
IF You BALE—



Or Ship in CARTONS



Or WOOD CASES



COSTS CAN BE REDUCED AND PROFITS INCREASED BY USING ACME BALE TIES AND ACME STEELSTRAP—

● Throughout the entire textile industry Acme Bale Ties and Steelstrap have, for many years, been used for reinforcing and protecting packings and shipments.

Experience has dictated the exclusive use of clean, smooth, dependable Acme Bale Ties by hundreds of millmen.

Records of lowered shipping and handling costs—increased customer satisfaction—reduction of damage and pilferage are common to Acme Steelstrap users throughout the industry.

"My Second Strap-Book" contains many valuable suggestions. Mail the coupon for your free copy today.

ACME STEEL COMPANY

ATLANTA, GA., 603 Stewart Ave., S. W.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 103 Park Ave.

CHICAGO, 2827 Archer Ave.

BOSTON, MASS., 145 Summer St.



ACME STEEL CO., 2827 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Please send me a copy of "My Second Strap-Book."

☐ Without any obligation, please have Doc. Steelstrap diagnose our case.

Name _____

Position _____

Firm _____

Address _____

Personal News

V. D. Snyder, formerly of Drayton, S. C., is now overseer of weaving, Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

H. C. Estes, formerly of Royston, Ga., is now overseer of weaving, Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. I. Laurens, formerly of Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, is now overseer of weaving, Drayton Mills, Drayton, S. C.

Joe C. Cobb, formerly assistant superintendent of Chi-quola Manufacturing Company, Honea Path, S. C., has been appointed to operate a yarn mill to be constructed in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The mill will spin high grade 120s yarn, according to reports.

Arnold W. Katterman, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., son of the president of Katterman & Mitchell Company with Southern plants at Stanley, N. C. and Columbus, N. C., will enter N. C. State College at Raleigh, N. C. in September and take a textile course.

Frank Mahon, 44, Brandon Mill employee, has been made a deputy sheriff on the staff of Sheriff John A. Martin, succeeding George Coleman of Travelers Rest, S. C., resigned. Joe Patterson of Piedmont was first designated as Mr. Coleman's successor, but he was unable to accept the appointment.

Dwight Wilhelm To Be Alabama Cotton Mfrs. Secretary-Manager

Huntsville, Ala.—Dwight Wilhelm, secretary-manager of the Huntsville Chamber of Commerce during the last three years, has resigned to become secretary-manager of

the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Wilhelm has been secretary of the Kiwanis Club and past president of the Acme Club of young business and professional men.

Elliott Springs Buys Plane for Business

Chester, S. C.—Captain Elliott Springs, president of the Springs Cotton Mills, operating three units in Chester and others in Lancaster, Fort Mill and Kershaw, a famous ace aviator of the World War, who already flies a 300 horsepower Beechcraft airplane, has purchased a new high-speed airplane manufactured by the same concern with twin motors of 300 horsepower each, of two-pilot, six passenger capacity. Approximate cost of a plane like Captain Springs has just purchased is \$33,000.

Captain Springs recently renewed his flying license. Holding a solo permit now, he hopes soon to have a transport license which will permit him to carry passengers.

The bright new plane won't shuttle cotton thread in the largest cotton mill in the world, however, it will shuttle mill executives all over the South, from mill to mill, and to Eastern markets, in another high-g geared development of South Carolina industry.

Having stopped flying to operate his large cotton mills, the ex-aviator had to go through the examinations like anyone else to renew his license.

Kendall Loss for 24 Weeks \$211,634

Boston.—The Kendall Company and subsidiaries report for the first 24 weeks of 1938 a net loss of \$211,634 after depreciation, debenture interest and provision for estimated Federal and foreign income taxes.

The company's balance sheet as of June 18th shows current assets of \$9,666,547 and current liabilities of \$3,299,945 with net working capital of \$6,366,602.

All figures reported are subject to the usual audit and adjustments customarily made at the end of the company's fiscal year.

Fight in Mill Results in Death

Clinton, S. C.—In an altercation in the weave room of the Clinton Cotton Mills July 29th, Ben Cannon, about 52, shot and fatally wounded Jack M. Anderson, second hand in the weave rooms, and struck Gus Hughes, overseer of weaving, on the head with the pistol, fracturing his skull. Mr. Hughes condition was reported as not critical.

OBITUARY

HUGH M. CLARKE

Lancaster, Pa.—Hugh M. Clarke, first vice-president of the Armstrong Cork Company, died on Tuesday, July 26 in the Lancaster General Hospital following an illness of several months. He was born in Pittsburgh, August 22, 1891. With the exception of his service in the World War as Captain 311th Field Artillery, 79th Division, he was connected continuously with the Armstrong organization from 1913 until his death.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY
SERVICE

HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

Suitable for Rayon and Cotton Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St. Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

When Mr. Clarke was transferred from Pittsburgh to Lancaster in 1920, he became assistant sales manager of the company's Floor Division in charge of contract sales. In 1929, he was appointed assistant general manager of the Floor Division. He was elected vice-president in charge of production in 1930, and in the following year was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the company. Mr. Clarke was elected second vice-president in 1932 and first vice-president in 1934. He served in the latter capacity until his death.

Always active in the business and civic affairs of the community, Mr. Clarke was a former president of the Welfare Federation of Lancaster County, chairman of the City Planning Commission, and a director of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his death, he was a director of the Lancaster General Hospital, president of the Board of Trustees of the Shippen School, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Clarke was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was also a member of a number of clubs and fraternal organizations, including the Lancaster Country Club, the Hamilton Club, Closophic Society, Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Dallas Lodge F. & A. M. 508, Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, Harrisburg Consistory and Zembo Temple.

MRS. J. E. SIRRINE

Greenville, S. C.—Mrs. Jane Henry Sirriner, wife of J. E. Sirriner, prominent engineer and textile executive, died in Greenville on July 30th.

Mrs. Sirriner's death came after a long period of illness. She was a native of Virginia and a daughter of the late John Byrd Henry. She was related to the Byrd, Hall and Carter families of Virginia.

She is survived by her husband.

IKE R. BALLARD

Belmont, N. C.—Ike R. Ballard, 52, died at the Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte August 1st after several weeks' illness.

Surviving are his widow, the former Miss Ada Bentley; Three children, Hill Ballard, Mrs. Howard McIntyre and Bobby Ballard, all of Belmont; 11 brothers and sisters, Hall Ballard of Rockingham, Mrs. O. A. Gilliland of Camden, Ark., T. F. Ballard of Bishopville, S. C., Hugh Y. Ballard of Salisbury, P. T. Ballard of Augusta, Ga., Mrs. W. H. Dunn and Mrs. C. Harrelson of Charlotte, Mrs. E. N. Spittle of Mount Holly, Mrs. T. M. Duncan and Mrs. D. W. Bumgardner of Stanley.

Mr. Ballard was born January 14, 1886, in Lincoln County, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Ballard who moved to Mount Holly. He began early in the textile industry, and came to Belmont in 1916 from Lenoir where he was overseer in Lenoir Cotton Mills. From 1916 to 1925, he was overseer in the Climax Spinning Company. He then succeeded the late C. E. Tucker as superintendent of the National Yarn Mills, Inc., serving in that capacity for more than 13 years. As a member of East Baptist Church, he was president of the Men's Bible class, served on the recent building committee, and was secretary of the finance committee. He was a member of Patriotic Order Sons of America, Junior Order of the local lodge of the Masonic Order.

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

11 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



SIZO-GEL—For Rayon Size

SIZOL—Softeners and Gums for Cotton

DESOL—Kier Assistant for Cotton

PARATOL—For Electrolysis Control in Kier

HYGROSOL—As Penetrant conditioning Cotton Filling

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

(House of Service)

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Greenville, S. C.
Harold P. Goller

Edgewood, R. I.
Alexander W. Anderson

If it's **QUALITY SERVICE** and **ACCURACY** you require to **RECONDITION YOUR SPINNING TWISTER FLYER and DRAWING FRAME STEEL ROLLS** CALL

THE NORLANDER MACHINE COMPANY

213 W. LONG AVE.

GASTONIA, N. C.

TEL. 1084

We are also specialists in all kinds of **FLYER and SPINDLE** repairs and manufacture flyer pressers

OUR MOTTO

QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM COST
Has realized thousands of repeated orders

"DANGERS of the C.I.O. Movement"

By "Parson Jack"

Some straight from the shoulder facts which every textile manufacturer and worker should know.

Price 25c

Discounts on lots of 1,000 or more.

For sale by

Clark Publishing Company

Charlotte, N. C.

Sweatshops Not Welcome in South

Answering attacks made upon the South by governors of Northern States testifying before Interstate Commerce Commission examiners on the petition of the South for greater rail rate differentials, the Southeastern Governor's Conference has published advertisements in newspapers saying that "sweat shops are and will be unwelcome."

The hearing, one of a series being held by the I. C. C., has attracted governors of many Southern States together with governors of New England and middle Western States. The viewpoint of the North was summed up by Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

In its answer to charges of the North that industry is moving to the South, especially in the cotton-textile lines, the Southeastern Governors' Conference in a joint statement signed by the governors of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee, said:

"The alarming attitude of other sections of the country toward the purpose of the Southeastern Governors' Conference as reported by the press, is indeed surprising. The Southeast feels that it has a natural right to call to the attention of American industry the many advantages this section offers.

"Forcefully and truthfully and with malice toward none, the natural advantages offered by the Southeast will be placed before the nation. The statements made are simple truths and will stand four-square in the light of any inquiry which seeks unbiased facts.

"The Southeast wants no one to seek locations in her midst expecting cheap and low paid labor or long hours of work. Sweat shop operations are, and will be, unwelcome. We have stated that the year around moderate climate of this section makes possible lower living costs for better standards of living; less for rent, less for fuel and less for food and clothing for a family.

"The Southeast knows no long months of unrelenting cold, heavy snow, sleet and ice. This insures lower capital investments, lower construction costs, lower production costs. Analyze the above economics, and you will readily understand why workers in this section enjoy better standards of living at lower living costs.

"With a view to aiding industrial expansion of our section and the stabilization of employment, we, the governors of Southeastern States, set forth the following objectives:

"1—Equitable freight rates affecting the Southeast.

"2—Uniform taxation policies.

"3—Friendly labor attitude between employer and employee.

"4—Co-operation with Federal Government on proper major policies affecting industrial development.

"It will be our aim by working together on these objectives to maintain conditions favorable to sound industrial development so that the Southeast will reap the full benefits of the ever-increasing trend toward industrial decentralization and gain a proper balance between agriculture and industry."

Appearing on behalf of New York State, Governor Lehman went into detail relative to employment and manufacturing resources with special emphasis upon textile-apparel lines. He showed that manufacturing estab-

lishments in the States declined from 49,330 in 1919 to 33,638 in 1935 and in the same period wage earners decreased from 1,228,130, to 895,991.

"As compared with New York, I do not feel that the South has unduly suffered in recent years," said Governor Lehman. "Migration of the State's textile industry southward has been a matter of great concern."

Representatives of New England States voiced serious concern about the southward drift of the textile industry and said that one factor largely responsible for this condition was "low wages paid in the South," and explained that if the South obtains still further concessions by a greater rail rate differential, the South will have even a greater advantage in competing with industry in the North.

Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama speaking on behalf of the South's plea for lower rail rates said that the North is entitled to buy the products and goods of the South without having to pay a rate of penalty from 10 to 80 per cent as compared with rates paid for identical goods made in Northern rate areas.

"We do not want any arbitrary tariff, any rate walls between the North and the South," said Governor Graves. "The South has always fought and will continue to fight sweat shops and sweat shop wages. The actual facts are that responsible businesses in the South are paying comparable wages to those paid in the North for similar work.

"We want to let the consumers of the whole country who paid freight open their eyes and see that the monopoly of big business and of the big railroads, maintained under the protection of freight rate differentials, is fostered at the expense of all consumers."

That a wide divergence of viewpoint exists with respect to the principles of railroad rate-making developed when William L. O'Neil of New York, chairman of the general freight committee of the Trunk Line Association, testified that "in making freight rates, we do not take into consideration the cost of transportation."

Later he qualified his statement by admitting "out-of-pocket" expenses were considered in making very low competitive rates in some instances. Southern interests have been seeking during this series of hearings throughout the country to wring from the railroads the admission that transportation costs have a great deal to do with rate-making. They say that once this is established, they intend to prove that rates in the North and South should be more nearly on a parity.

Cotton Baling for 1,000,000 Bales Ordered

Washington, D. C.—The long fight by Southern cotton and textile interests to substitute cotton for jute in baling cotton is at last bearing fruit.

The AAA announced a program calling for the manufacture and sale of newly developed cotton bagging material sufficient to cover 1,000,000 bales which will be distributed in communities confined to producing one variety or improved grades of cotton.

Under the plan, manufacturers may submit offers to make and sell the specified bagging material to producers gins, or the bagging trade. Indemnity payments will be made by the AAA to those whose bids are approved and who sell the material at not more than 45 cents per six yards, which amount being sufficient to cover one bale.

This will enable cotton bagging to compete with the less expensive jutes which is a foreign product.

The program, according to F. R. Wilcox, director of the AAA division of marketing and marketing agreements, should promote the use of cotton as a bale covering. "Use of cotton for this purpose has long been advocated in the South," he pointed out. "This program is large enough to provide results which should show clearly the practicable worth of cotton baling material."

Last year the AAA experimented with such a program, providing covering for 16,000 bales. It was so successful that this year it is being enlarged on such a broad scale that it will cover approximately one-twelfth of the crop. A normal crop of cotton for the United States would require the use of about 75,000,000 yards of bagging material or equivalent to about 135,000 bales of cotton.

Curtailment During June

The following is an analysis of the activity in the cotton spinning industry for June, 1938, according to the July 20th release of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in Washington.

The analysis is made to show the amount of curtailment during the month on a basis of two 40-hour shifts. In June there were twenty-two working days excluding Saturdays and Sundays. This would indicate that two full 40-hour shifts would permit 352 hours of operations.

In the table below, the last two columns represent the amount of curtailment on this basis. Column (6) represents the curtailment when spindles in place are considered. Column (7) represents the curtailment when only active spindles are considered.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Spdls. in Pl.	Act. Spdls.	Hours Spdls. in Pl.	Hours Act. Spdls.	Curtail- ment Spdls. in Pl.	Curtail- ment Spdls.
U. S.	26,472,512	21,143,988	214	268.5	39.20	23.75
C. G. S.	18,793,572	16,201,380	242	281.37	31.35	20.00
N. E. S.	6,877,868	4,341,078	146	231.25	58.55	34.00
O. S.	801,072	601,530	154	204.8	56.25	41.82
Ala.	1,894,018	1,475,338	195	250.6	44.60	28.81
Ga.	3,242,264	2,789,060	239	278.3	32.10	20.90
Miss.	209,016	139,640	221	330.2	37.20	6.30
N. C.	6,065,108	5,159,070	212	248.8	39.80	29.30
S. C.	5,703,256	5,703,256	282	310.2	19.90	11.88
Tenn.	600,068	531,388	325	*361.2	8.70	*4.30
Tex.	253,130	217,094	301	351.0	14.49	0
Va.	634,048	526,828	230	260.0	34.63	23.25

*In excess of two shifts.

DISTRIBUTION AND PERCENTAGE OF IDLE SPINDLES BY STATES

State	No. of Idle Spdls.	Pct. of Spdls. in State—%
North Carolina	906,038	15.0—
South Carolina	527,456	9.2
Georgia	453,204	14.0—
Alabama	418,680	22.0+
Virginia	71,220	11.2
Mississippi	69,376	33.0
Tennessee	68,680	11.4
Texas	36,036	14.0
O. So. States	41,942	

During this month of June, 1938:

2,592,192	Spindles in place did not operate in South
2,536,790	" " " " " " " " New England
199,542	" " " " " " " " Other States
\$328,524	" " " " " " " " United States

To state this another way, there were:

Approximately 20.0%	idle spindles in United States.
" 13.5%	" " " " South
" 36.8%	" " " " New England.
" 25.0%	" " " " All other States

Sterling Ring Travelers

PREPARED

STERLING has a large stock of Travelers ready for your experiments. New styles can be made quickly to meet particular requirements.

Call Our Southern
Representatives

GEORGE W. WALKER
Box 1894
Greenville, S. C.

D. J. QUILLEN
Box 443
Spartanburg, S. C.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

IN NEW YORK TIME IS IMPORTANT



If convenience is as important to you as it is to hundreds of other visitors to New York . . . You, too, will make The Vanderbilt your New York headquarters. Close to important business and social centers. Transportation facilities to any part of Manhattan just outside the door. Cool, spacious rooms . . . Modern in every detail.

from \$4 single—\$6 double

The **VANDERBILT HOTEL**
PARK AVENUE AT 34th STREET, N. Y.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Office: 503 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark - - - - President and Managing Editor
Junius M. Smith - - - Vice-President and Business Manager
Ellis Royal - - - - Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance	- - - - -	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	- - - - -	4.00
Single Copies	- - - - -	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

End of the Cotton Year

July 31st marked the end of a cotton year and the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange estimates the carryover of American cotton, exclusive of linters, at 12,955,000 bales, or 44,000 bales above the previous high of 12,911,000 bales which was on August 31, 1932.

Last year the carryover had been worked down to 5,740,000 bales, but the record-breaking American crop of 18,945,000 bales, which came as the result of an almost perfect growing season over the entire cotton belt, brought the present carryover to 12,955,000 bales.

There is also a carryover of about 10,000,000 bales of other growths, but the prospects are for much reduced yields abroad, especially in China, where war has prevented the usual scale of planting.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange estimates that the consumption of American cotton during the past year was 11,177,000 bales, or 2,076,000 bales less than the previous year.

That, in itself, is bullish, because it indicates that people have been doing without their normal supply of cotton goods, and history teaches us that, at the first sign of revival of business, after such a drought, people buy heavily.

The world consumption of cotton, which made a phenomenal advance from 1934 to 1937, de-

clined during the past year, but is, in our opinion, due to climb again and will eventually exceed 35,000,000 bales.

The two bright spots in the recent year-end figures are that during the year exports of American cotton increased from 5,776,000 to 5,953,872 bales and that the Government through its loans, now controls 6,796,780 bales.

The Shall Nots of Labor Board

In a recent article in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, B. C. Goss has compiled from the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board their "shall nots," or those things which they have arbitrarily held to be an unfair labor practice upon the part of employers.

It is difficult to read them and realize that freedom is still supposed to exist in this country.

The National Labor Relations Board has held that an employer commits an unfair labor practice if, during, or prior to a strike, he violates any of the following rules.

(1) he shouldn't publish a notice on his bulletin board criticising the board's agents (Union Die Casting Case).

(2) he is barred from referring to the leaders of the strike as "outside agitators" (American manufacturing concern verdict).

(3) he should not intimate that union leaders are "radicals" or that they are "trouble-makers," "racketeers," "corrupt" or any other term that might bring discredit upon the union (such verdicts have been handed down in numerous cases from 1936 on).

(4) he can take no part in the formation of "back to work," "loyalty," "law and order" movements or any type of a program that looks toward a reopening of the plant without capitulation to the strikers (Remington Rand, Republic Steel, American Manufacturing and numerous other cases).

(5) he must not request civil or political authorities for aid in the protection of his plants (Republic Steel and American Manufacturing cases).

(6) he must not say that he will not sign a contract with a union or enunciate any policy that might clearly show his preference not to deal with the union staging the strike (Douglas Aircraft and Republic Steel cases).

(7) he must not threaten to move his plant, or hint its closing, since that might intimidate the strikers (Republic Steel, Douglas Aircraft and other cases).

(8) he must not advise his employees that it might be possible for them to organize a union of their own, independent of any national union, which would not be banned by the Labor Board (Douglas Aircraft).

(9) dozens of cases are authority for the conclusion that the employer can hardly bargain or confer with any independent group of employees without giving rise to the charge that such an organization is company dominated and thus illegal.

(10) it is not even clear that an employer has the right to announce to employees an intention to reopen his plant and invite employees back to work.

(11) A speech of a company executive to his employees or to strikers may make him guilty of an unfair labor practice (Douglas Aircraft case).

(12) An advertisement inserted in a newspaper may constitute an unfair labor practice (American Manufacturing case). Statements of officials to the press may bring similar charges (Republican Steel).

The above decisions seem to say that any act of the employees, to which any C. I. O. organizer objects, is an unfair labor practice. Freedom of speech or freedom of any kind is definitely denied to all employers.

Their Excuse

The Sunbury Converting Works of Sunbury, Pa., recently decided to liquidate and the following are interesting extracts from the statement of the local newspaper:

Sunbury Converting Works, after contributing greatly to the prosperity of the community for more than 35 years, has definitely closed. Competition with Southern labor made it impossible to continue. The South lost the Civil War because of the industrial supremacy of the North. There is now a general spirit of co-ordination in the South to cut down that industrial supremacy. Competition in the South is unitedly and definitely aimed at the North.

Sunbury's textile industry was unionized two years ago, when rates for labor were fixed. The scale, although lower than that in the center of the industry at Paterson, N. J., was far above that of the South.

If the Sunbury Converting Works had been interested in making an accurate statement they would have said:

We are liquidating because our equipment is out of date, and with it we can not compete with modern plants. With such a Governor as we now have, we are in danger of frequent labor troubles without protection against violence, and dare not invest in new equipment.

Now We Shall Know

There will no longer be any need to moan, "Wad some power the gift would gie us to see ourselves as others see us," for Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, will be heard over the Columbia network on Friday of this week when he discusses:

"Economic Problem No. 1—The South."

(WABC, 10:30 to 11 p. m., E. D. S. T.)

We do not know where and by what method Harry Hopkins reached the conclusion that he was qualified to judge the people of the South, for he certainly was not guilty of any great accomplishment prior to becoming one of the leading public pap suckers and the section from which he comes can hardly claim the right to "throw the first stone."

The Outlook

One of the objectives of the present large scale spending by the Government is the creation of such a condition of prosperity, in the Fall, that people will re-elect enough Congressmen and Senators, who are friends of the Administration, to enable it to retain control of Congress.

When money is spent for public works, no matter what the motive may be, materials are purchased, labor is employed and business expands.

Roger Babson says:

Because of the splendid gain in retail trade, plus bumper crops, billions being spent for relief, the skyrocketing of security prices, sharp advances in commodity quotations, the potential demand for goods, our huge credit reserves, and the mounting volume of construction, I look for the sharpest increase in business this fall in many years.

The Brookmire Councilor says:

The typical bull market proceeds in a series of broad advances (interrupted by minor recessions), each in turn followed by corrective reactions, which usually retrace from one-third to two-thirds of the preceding rise.

Sentiment easily becomes timid on setbacks in the early stages of bull markets; and whenever the first important reaction does occur, it must be firmly borne in mind that it will represent advantageous use, at the proper time, for purchasing power kept available.

When new money, derived from any source, is put into the channels of business, it begins a cycle or turnover and it is supposed to multiply itself about thirty times.

An immense sum is being poured in and we can see no results other than a period of great activity.

TEXTILE STARCHES

O. K. Brand Pearl and
Powdered Starches

Dixie Mill Thin Boiling and
All Specialty Starches

Corn Syrup, Corn Oil, Corn Sugar

THE HUBINGER CO.

Since 1881

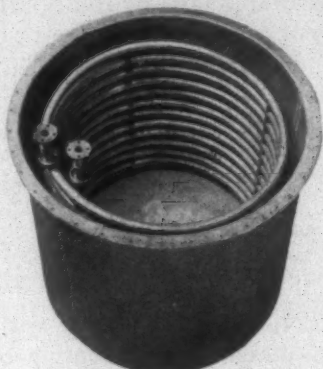
KEOKUK, IOWA

CHESTER M. GOODYEAR

Southeastern Sales
Representative

1284 Piedmont Ave., N.E.

Phone Hemlock 4029
Atlanta, Ga.



Lead Lined Steel Tank and Coil

THINK

of us
When You Need
Specialized
Equipment

"We Win With Quality"

The
Hauser-Stander
Tank Co.

4810 Spring Grove Ave.
Cincinnati, O.

Quality and Service PLUS

How about an inquiry?

SCHACHNER Leather Belting Co.

P. O. Box 2064

Phone 4851

Charlotte, N. C.



DARY RING TRAVELERS

The Dary Ring Traveler is the result of 40 years' experience and an enormous amount of research and experiment in high speed traveler manufacture. Dary Ring Travelers are made from specially drawn stock by the finest of skilled craftsmen. They are guaranteed in weight, temper and style. Write for samples and prices today.

THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO.
TAUNTON, MASS.

B. G. DARY, Treas. and Mgr.

CHARLES L. ASHLEY, Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, Box 843, Greenville, S. C.

Mill News Items

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—The Jewell Cotton Mills will replace their old type combers with new Saco-Lowell high production machines.

SUMMERVILLE, GA.—Summerville Cotton Mill was sold July 26th to bondholders for \$170,000, sale being under order of referee in bankruptcy. The property includes mill, tenant houses, warehouses, oil mill, ice plant, gin and all equipment. No announcement was made as to future plans.

MACON, GA.—The Southland Knitting Mills, closed since last November, resumed full time operations July 28th, putting more than 150 men and women back to work.

The reopening is under a reorganization allowed in an order signed July 27th by superior Judge W. A. McClellan permitting the company to reduce its common stock to \$50,000.

SWEPSONVILLE, N. C.—As a result of the recent heavy rains, the dam of the Virginia Mills, at Swepsonville, was broken by the force of the impounded water. Built in 1896, the dam was used for the generation of power for the mill, and was approximately 300 yards long.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—The semi-annual meetings of the stockholders and directors of the textile mills in Albemarle were held July 25th. The Lillian Knitting Mills Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, while the Wiscassett Mills Company paid a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. The Efrid Manufacturing Company directors did not vote a dividend at this time.

TUPELO, MISS.—Officials of the Tupelo Garment Company announced July 23rd that its six Mississippi factories, which provide employment for 1,500 persons, would be closed and offered for sale within two weeks. An announcement said that stockholders had decided to "reduce assets to cash" because of conditions confronting the company. Two of the factories are located here. The others are at Baldwyn, New Albany, Booneville, and Fulton.

CONCORD, N. C.—Orders amounting to more than \$400,000 have been received by five Concord textile mills from the Works Progress Administration, according to information reaching here.

The orders have been placed with local mill firms the last few weeks and represent this city's share in W. P. A. contracts totalling \$1,777,070.78 in North Carolina.

The Piedmont Bonded Warehouse, whose shipping point is at Concord, received the largest contract, calling for materials worth \$155,235.12. Next largest order was for the Cannon Mills Company here to supply textiles at a contract value of \$146,161.17.

Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Company received orders amounting to \$49,178.48 from the government agency while Brown Manufacturing Company is to supply \$40,921.51 worth of materials.

Mill News Items

GOLDVILLE, S. C.—The Joanna Cotton Mills are to change their entire equipment of 89,928 spindles to long draft. The contract has been placed with the Saco-Lowell Shops. They have also placed an order with the same firm for nine one-process lappers of the blending reserve type.

HICKORY, N. C.—Six textile mills at Hickory will be kept humming to supply the Quartermaster Corps of the army with cotton socks valued at \$35,100.

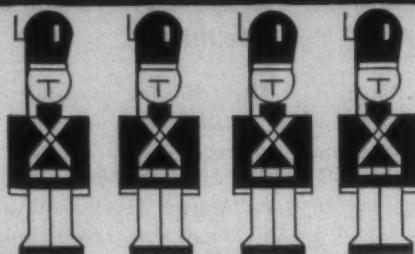
The labor department announced the award of this contract to the Castle Gate Hosiery and Glove Company of New York City, which named six Hickory firms as the sources of supply as follows:

Pressler Knitting Mill, Brown Knitting Company, Brown Brothers Company, Kramer, Hollar, Brown Corporation, Elliott Hosiery Mills, and A. F. Brown; all of whom agree to deliver their share of the order to the Army by January 5, 1939.

ATLANTA, GA.—Involving a five-year lease, an aggregate rental of \$18,000 has been consummated between I. D. Weitz, lessor, and the American Thread Company, of New York, lessee, for expansion of the company's facilities in this city. The lease is for a two-story and basement building at 215-17 Pryor Street, S. W., where offices and a warehouse will be established by September 1. Extensive alterations will be made to the property. The contract likewise carries an option for an additional five-year lease at the same rental.

AMORY, Miss.—The new mill building, which has been under construction to house the Amory Garment Company, has been completed. It is one-story and contains 21,000 square feet of floor space. It contains all modern conveniences and the machinery will be of the most modern type. For the past year or more, the Amory Garment Company has been operating here, occupying quarters in three downtown buildings. Recently E. M. Wilson and I. R. Longnecker, owners, announced that the company decided to construct their own building through a \$50,000 bond issue, instead of accepting the city's offer to build. The company has been granted a five-year tax exemption.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Samuel T. Freeman & Co., of Philadelphia, auctioneers, will sell in final and complete liquidation textile equipment of the Meritas Mills on Tuesday, August 23rd. The sale will be conducted on the premises of the mill that morning at 10 o'clock. It was stated here that the sale is by order of the Crescent Corporation, owners of the property. Included in the sale will be approximately 27,000 cotton spindles, along with a battery of 650 looms and all of the carding department equipment and dyeing machinery which is used in a modern cotton mill.



Uniformity *Always!*

----with Seyco Sizing

(Pronounced "SI-CO")

SEYCO SIZING has uniformity in each shipment and conformity with previous shipments. Careful selection of raw materials, scientific control of manufacture and grading of the finished product eliminates variations in performance.

This firm, with thirty-five years experience, is the largest manufacturer of Warp Sizing in the Southern Textile field. Approximately 50,000,000 pounds of cloth are sized with SEYCO each month by our many regular customers.

Warp
Sizing
Softeners
Shuttle
Dressing
Penetrants
Alkalis

SEYCO is packed in rustproof steel drums for protection and convenience. Every ounce available for use, and will keep indefinitely. Ask for Demonstration.

"A company is known by the customers it keeps."



Seydel-Woolley & Co.

Textile Chemicals

748 Rice St., N. W.

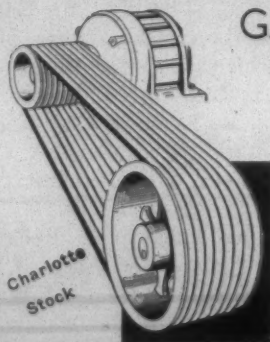
ATLANTA, GA.

IF IT'S PAPER Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards.
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
Toilet Tissues
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

DILLARD PAPER CO.

GREENSBORO, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C.



GATES VULCO ROPE

- V-Drives
- V-Flat
- Quarter-Turn
- Double-V

GATES Textile Drives

- Cone Belts
- Card Bands
- Evener Belts

GATES Industrial Hose

ENGINEERING SALES CO.

Builders Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Phone 3-4232

Reservations For Space At Textile Show Mounting

Greenville, S. C.—The following manufacturers have signed contracts with Textile Hall for the 13th Southern Textile Exposition Which opens April 3rd next year and will run throughout the week: Abbott Machine Co., Adolf Bobbin Co., Inc., Aldrich Machine Works, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Allis, Louis Co., American Brass Co., American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., American Lumber & Treating Co., American Moistening Co., American MonoRail Co., American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., American Rolling Mill Co., American Safety Table Co., American Textile Engineering, Inc., *American Wool & Cotton Reporter*, Armstrong Cork Products Co., Armstrong Machine Works, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Atkinson, Haserick & Co., Atlanta Brush Co., Atwood Machine Co., Bahan Textile Machinery Co., Bahnson Co., Barber-Colman Co., Barkon-Frink Tube Lighting Corp., Bassick Co., Beaver Pipe Tools, Inc., Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., Chas. Bon Co., Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co., Bristol Co., Brown Instrument Co., H. W. Butterworth Sons Co., Canusa Corp., Carolina Specialty Co., Chapman Valve & Mfg. Co., Clinton Co., Coffing Hoist Co., Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Corn Products Refining Co., *Cotton*, Dana S. Courtney Co., Crane Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Crouse-Hinds Co., Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Roger W. Cutler, *Daily News Record*, Denman Tire & Rubber Co., Detroit Graphite Co., Diehl Mfg. Co., Dodge Mfg. Corp., Draper Corp., E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Rayon Div., Durant Mfg. Co., Economy Baler Co., Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Div., Fields Mfg. Co., Finnell System, Inc., Foster Machine Co., Foxboro Co., Inc., Gates Rubber Co., General Electric Co., G. E. Vapor Lamp Co., L. H. Gilmer Co., Graton & Knight Co., Greenville Textile Supply Co., Gulf Oil Corp. of Pa., Hayden, Reid, Inc., Haas-Miller Corp., Hercules Power Co., Hermas Machine Co., Inc., Hope Webbing Co., E. F. Houghton & Co., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Huntington & Guerry, Hyatt Bearings Div., General Motors Corp., Hygrolit, Inc., International Nickel Co., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Jenkins Bros., Johns-Manville Corp., Johnson Bronze Co., Johnson Corp., Keever Starch Co., F. A. Lazenby & Co., Thos. Leyland Machinery Co., Link-Belt Co., Lummus Gin Co., Lunkenheimer Co., Macbeth Daylighting Co., Marchant Calculating Machine Co., Mathieson Alkali Works, McLeod Cos., McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Merco Nordsstrom Valve Co., Merrow Machine Co., Miller Co., Mitchell & Smith, Inc., M. & M. Textile Lever Co., Modine Mfg. Co., Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Morse Chain Co., Myles Salt Co., Ltd., National Ring Traveler Co., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Wm. R. Noone & Co., Norris Bros., Odell Mill Supply Co., Frank E. Paige & Co., Parks-Cramer Co., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Permutit Co., Plibrico Jointless Firebrick Co., Powers Regulator Co., *Rayon Textile Monthly*, Reeves Pulley Co., Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., Republic Steel Corp., J. E. Rhoads & Sons, R. I. Humidifier & Vent. Co., R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Ridge Tool Co., Rochester Eng. & Centrifugal Corp., B. S. Roy & Son Co., Seydel-Woolley & Co., Sherwin-Williams Co., Singer Sewing Machine Co., J. E. Sistine & Co., Sonoco Products Co., A. E. Staley

Mfg. Co., Steel Tubes, Inc., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Stein, Hall & Co., B. F. Sturtevant Co., Jos. Sykes Bros. (American), Inc., Talcott, W. O. & M. W., Inc., Taylor Instrument Cos., Temprite Products Corp., Terrell Machine Co., *Textile Age*, TEXTILE BULLETIN, Textile Finishing Machinery Co., Textile Specialty Co., *Textile World*, Henry G. Thompson & Son Co., Todd Co., Toledo Scale Co., Tolhurst Div. American Machine & Metals, Inc., Truscon Steel Co., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., United States Steel Corp., Universal Winding Co., Veeder-Root, Inc., Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co., Victor Ring Traveler Co., Walker Mfg. Co., Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Wheeler Reflector Co., Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., J. H. Windle Co.

British Labor Shuns Courts

(By Webb Miller, in Greenville News)

London.—The dominant principle that guides British labor in its relations with management is "keep away from the courts."

That is what I was told by one of the leading authorities on the British trade union law when I asked him to explain the essential differences between labor legislation in Great Britain and the United States. For professional reasons he requested that his name not be used.

The commission which President Roosevelt has appointed to study industrial relations in Great Britain and Sweden will find wide divergence between the British and American systems, this expert said.

"Broadly speaking," he added, "trade union officials in Great Britain would not accept the American national labor relations act as a gift for it violates one of the deepest instincts of British labor, which is 'keep away from the courts.'"

"The essence of the American law is that a trade union pact with an employer is something that in the last resort is enforceable by a court of law. That makes a British trade union official shudder. He wants trade pacts to be kept flexible and enforceable only by the willing consent of both parties to the agreement. Such agreements are rarely violated, but if they are broken then the answer is a strike on one side or a lockout on the other side while negotiations are started or conciliation machinery is brought in.

"But an appeal to the law courts exposes trade union funds to a costly drain and brings up the possibility of punitive damages. It exacerbates tempers and makes it difficult to resume cordial relations.

"We have, I think, only one example in this country of an agreement enforceable in the courts. Parliament in 1934 passed a novel act applying only to the weaving section of the cotton trade. The act stipulated that employees and employers were empowered to agree on a wage scale which, when approved by the minister of labor, becomes enforceable in courts of law.

"There is only one union in all of Great Britain which toys with the idea of making trade pacts enforceable in the courts. That is the Nation Union of General and Municipal Workers which is influenced by the fact that it is often dealing with small firms in trades where employers are unorganized (in employer federations) and where there is considerable breaking of agreements. But

practically all other trade unions dislike the idea.

"There is no general law in Great Britain compelling an employer to recognize a union. So far as the law is concerned he can maintain an open shop, a closed shop or any kind of a shop. The nearest thing to direct legal compulsion on an employer is the railways act of 1921. That act combined all railways into four great systems and established the machinery for settling labor disputes in the form of a board composed of representatives of the railroads and representatives of the three great railway unions—the National Union of Railway Men, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Railway Clerks' Association."

N. C. Mills Get Government Orders

Raleigh, N. C.—The Works Progress Administration has ordered \$1,177,070.78 worth of textiles from North Carolina mills in the last several weeks, George W. Coan, Jr., State Administrator, announced. Coan said the orders were for 12,817,181 yards of cotton textiles for use in sewing rooms throughout the country.

Bellevue, Hillsboro, \$25,178.81; Cannon Mills, Concord, \$146,161.17; Randolph Mills, Franklinville, \$14,066.67; N. C. Finishing Company, Yadkin, \$19,857.91; Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, \$199,813.06; Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, \$46,738.43; Granite Finishing Works, Haw River, \$36,929.82; Proximity Print, Greensboro, \$40,120.36; Brown Manufacturing, Concord, \$40,921.51; Dacotah Cotton, Lexington, \$140,761.89; Entwistle Manufacturing, Rockingham, \$16,736.93; Erwin Cotton, Cooleemee, \$43,802.93; Aristo Mills Company, Winston Salem, \$50,833.87.

Hanes Finishing and Dyeing, Winston-Salem, \$1,435.71; Pee Dee Manufacturing, Rockingham, \$76,653.56; Pilot Mills, Raleigh, \$39,570.59; Kerr Bleaching and Finishing, Concord, \$49,178.48; Erwin Cotton, Erwin, \$8,325.19; Kerr Bleaching, Concord, \$9,611.94; Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, \$14,959.83; Piedmont Bonded Warehouse (shipping point), Concord, \$155,235.13.

Wage-Hour Law To Effect Textile Mills

Washington, D. C.—The new wage-hour law, with its minimum wage of 25 cents an hour and maximum work week of 44 hours, will require little or no readjustment in the cotton textile industry, a preliminary study made by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, revealed.

The study is by no means complete, but will be used as a working basis when Administrator Elmer F. Andrews takes charge.

Even when the law becomes fully effective seven years hence with a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour most of the textile industry will not be effected, the preliminary reports indicate, since most branches of the industry now pay wages which average well over this amount.

And in the matter of hours, few branches of the industry will find it necessary to scale down the work week to 42 hours next year and to 40 hours in the third year of operation.

AIR-CONDITIONED COACHES

ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS

Insure a cool, clean, restful trip at low cost

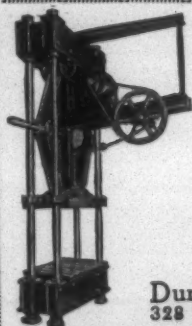
AIR-CONDITIONED PULLMAN CARS • DINING CARS

Be comfortable in the safety of train travel

R. H. GRAHAM, Division Passenger Agent

Room 4, Southern Railway Passenger Station
Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM



BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.

Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FOR QUICK RESULTS!

Use This
**WEEKLY
Journal**
For Your
**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS**

Textile Bulletin

Offers You the Lowest Rates and the Largest
Circulation in the SOUTH

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

330 West Adams Street, Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Neisler Mills Co., Inc.

Selling Agents

66-68 Worth St.

New York

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Bailly & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

For Fast Action
Use
TEXTILE BULLETIN
Want Ads

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The past week was a rather dull one in cotton cloth trading, with the likelihood that there will continue to be dull business until after the August 8th cotton crop report. This report, however, will probably have less effect on the market than in previous years, it is believed. Prices at this time are steady.

There were some observers who stated that they thought they sensed a revival of demand for print cloths. If inquiries are an indication of the revival there is a growing number of buyers who have too few print cloths to meet their present requirements. At the same time resale print cloths reflected there are certain buyers who appear to have larger quantities arriving than are needed to care for finished goods distribution.

Sheetings were featureless throughout the week. One or two centers reported selling close to production, but said the business involved specialties rather than staple styles. Quotations were steady.

Mills are being kept busier than expected through demands from buyers for rush deliveries on a variety of gray cottons and rayon on order. The effect of so much delivery requests is to tighten deliveries a little more than was the case up to within a week or two ago. Much of the cloth called for is for immediate converting. Quantities called for are not large as a rule, but the price for deliveries offers the reflection that seasonally the market is getting under way much more consistently than it promised to.

Contracts were being placed for a number of fancy marisettes in several widths. They represent different qualities, requiring cotton from peelers to Pima. The situation in the lower count plain marisettes finds mills with reduced surplus yardage and orders to keep at least a part of their looms running.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60	3⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	15
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9⅞
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6¼
Staple gingham	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Differences between buyers and sellers as to the proper price for cotton yarns seem to be the major factor in the cotton yarn market for the past week. Buyers seem to be set against paying full asking price, and sellers are apparently firmly set against making concessions at this time. Naturally, there are cases where asking prices are being shaded, but in the major part of the market the price situation has been a factor in keeping the buyer and seller apart, often by a margin of only a fraction of a cent. This has resulted in spottiness in the market, and some sources say that business has fallen off almost to where it was several weeks ago.

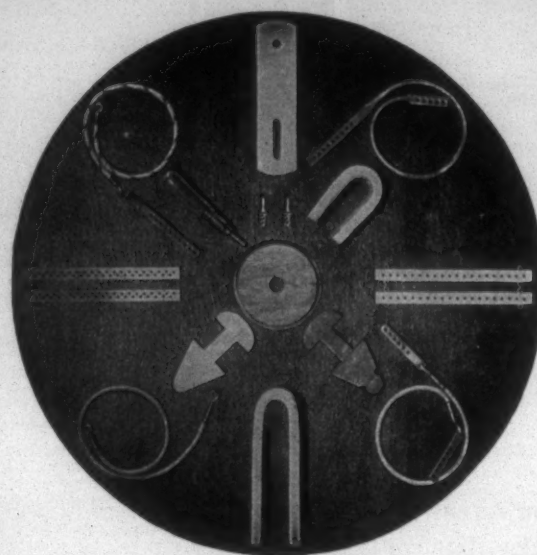
The limited degree in which spinners increased production on the recent buying spurt is evidenced by a good many mills going ahead with their shutdowns or curtailment for vacation purposes, which has made a very material difference in total yarn production thus far this month. It appears unlikely that the July total output of sale yarn will run much ahead of that of June and it may fall somewhat below the April-May average. Even with new buying now reduced in scope, some spinners are booking more orders than they are producing.

As to current prices, some sources are seriously trying to educate customers in the practical aspect of cost, from the spinners' standpoint, while others simply assume a "take it or leave it" attitude and decline to yield concessions.

Where asking prices were pushed ahead rapidly, there have been some price reductions, but no considerable amount of yarn has been sold at the lower rates. In some branches of the trade, manufacturers of certain types of merchandise have formed definite ideas as to how much their customers can afford to pay for goods and, accordingly, they seek yarn within fixed price limits. Thus far, July distribution of retail merchandise shows the public not as interested as expected, for which rainy weather is blamed in some sections.

Southern Single Skeins		Two-Ply Plush Grade	
8s	17½	12s	19½
10s	18	16s	21
12s	18½	20s	22
14s	19	30s	28
20s	20		
26s	23		
30s	25		
36s	28		
40s	29½		
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	18	8s	18
12s	18½	10s	18½
14s	19	12s	19
16s	19½	14s	20½
20s	20	16s	21
26s	23	20s	21½
30s	25		
40s	29½		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	18½	Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and	
10s	19	4-ply	15½
12s	19½	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and	
16s	20½	4-ply	16
20s	21½	White carpets, 8s, 3 and	
24s	24½	4-ply	18
26s	24½		
30s	25½		
36s	29½		
40s	30½		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulated Yarns	
8s	18	8s, 2-ply	14½
10s	18½	8s, 2 and 4-ply	15
12s	19	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
14s	19½	12s, 2-ply	16
16s	20	14s, 2-ply	16½
20s	21½	16s, 2-ply	18½
26s	24½		
30s	25½		
40s	30½		
Southern Frame Cones			
8s	17½		
10s	18		
12s	18½		
14s	19		
16s	19½		
20s	20½		
22s	21		
24s	21½		
26s	22		
28s	22½		
30s	23		
	24		
	25		

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts



Req U S TRADE MARK Pat. Off.

For REPAIRING or LINING

A PLASTIC LINING USED IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK

LONGER LASTING BOILER FURNACES

"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO
Hartsville, S. C.

Cotton and rayon textile house of high financial standing with nationwide and export sales organization wishes to connect as sales representative with mills making shirtings, suitings, chambrays and denims and similar merchandise to sell to men's, boys' and women's manufacturing trades. All communications treated confidentially.

Address "Cotray,"

Care Textile Bulletin.

LOOM FIXER—Experienced on all models C & K. looms wants job. Can play clarinet and will devote services to mill band. Best of references. Reliable, sober, industrious. Address "Loom Fixer," care Textile Bulletin.

Farm Agent Seeks Cotton Classifier For Gaston County

Gastonia, N. C.—County Agent Maury Gaston announced that a movement is underway to secure a government classifier in Gaston County next year.

Pointing out that a report by the government classification expert would greatly increase the demand for that particular kind of cotton, Agent Gaston expressed a belief that this would be of great help to cotton farmers of the county.

Germany Buys Argentina Cotton

Washington. — A Commerce Department report recently showed Germany had displaced Great Britain as the chief purchaser of cotton grown in Argentina.

Figures published here showed that of the 2,971 metric tons exported by Argentina during the first half of this year, Germany purchased 2,842 metric tons.

In the corresponding period of 1937, the Reich had bought only 1,037 of the total 9,408 metric tons which Argentina shipped abroad.

British purchases during the first half of this year dropped to 106 metric tons, as against 6,417 during the first semester of 1937. Japan purchased 23 metric tons during the first half of 1938, compared with 625 in the same period of last year.

France, Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands, and Poland, which during the first half of last year took a large share of Argentine cotton exports, bought none during the first semester of 1938, the report said.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
—A—		—J—	
Acme Steel Co.	9	Jackson Lumber Co.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Alrose Chemical Co.	—		
American Blower Corp.	—	—K—	
American Casablanca Corp.	—	Keever Starch Co.	—
American Coolair Corp.	—	Kennedy Co., W. A., The	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—		
American Moistening Co.	—	—L—	
American Paper Tube Co.	—	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—		
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	—M—	
Ashworth Bros.	—	McLeod, Inc., Wm.	—
		Maguire, John P. & Co.	—
—B—		Marrow Machine Co., The	—
Bahnsen Co.	—	Moccasin Bushing Co.	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	20		
Bancroft Belting Co.	—	—N—	
Barber-Colman Co.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Bismark Hotel	—	National Oil Products Co.	—
Bond Co., Chas.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	11
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	20
Brookmire, Inc.	—	New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Brown, David Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	Front Cover
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	—	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
		Norlander Machine Co.	11
—C—		Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—		
Carolina Refractories Co.	21	—O—	
Carter, Inc., A. B.	—	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—		
Chelsea Hotel	—	—P—	
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Clark Publishing Co.	2	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Clinton Co.	10	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Commercial Credit Co.	—	Pure Oil Co., The	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	7		
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	—R—	
Curran & Barry	20	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Cutler Co., Roger W.	—	R. I. Tool Co.	—
		Rice Dobby Chain Co.	21
—D—		Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	16		
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	—	—S—	
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	20	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	—	Safety Belt-Lacer Co.	—
DeWitt Hotels	—	Schachner Belting Co.	16
Dickson & Co., R. S.	—	Scholler Bros., Inc.	Back Cover
Dillard Paper Co.	17	Seydel Chemical Co.	11
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	17
Drake Corp.	—	Sherwin-Williams Co.	—
Draper Corporation	—	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
Dronfield Bros.	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	19	Sirrine & Co., J. E.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Fine Chemicals Dept.	—	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Dye-stuff Division	—	Sonoco Products	—
R. & H. Dept.	—	Southern Ry.	19
Duro Metal Products Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
		Staley Sales Corp.	—
—E—		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	23	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	13
Engineering Sales Co.	17	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	20
Enka, American	—	Stewart Iron Works	—
—F—		—T—	
Foster Machine Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Texas Co., The	—
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
Frederick Iron & Steel Co.	—	Textile Banking Co.	—
		Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	—
—G—		Textile Shop, The	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	21	Textile Specialty Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—		
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	—U—	
General Electric Co.	—	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Gill Leather Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—		
Greenville Belting Co.	23	—V—	
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Vanderbilt Hotel	13
		Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
—H—		Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	27
Hauser Stander Tank Co., The	16		
Hercules Powder Co.	—	—W—	
Hermas Machine Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Wallerstein Corp.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	10	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	27
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Hubinger Co., The	16	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
		Wytheville Woolen Mills	—

Classified Department

WANTED—Position as Master Mechanic. 12 years' experience. I. C. S. trained. Steam or Electric drive. Interview welcomed. Address "Mechanic," care Textile Bulletin.

CARDER OR SPINNER, age 46, with family, wants place with good mill. Knows colored, mixes, off grades, etc. Plenty of pep. Competent and loyal. Good references, good habits. Small salary. Appreciate interview. Address "Aggressive," care Textile Bulletin.

PAUL B. EATON PATENT ATTORNEY

1408 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg.
Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

Japanese Raw Silk Export Drop Next Fall Is Predicted

An appreciable decline in Japanese raw silk exports this fall, due to the shortage of labor in Japan, is one of the predictions made by Otoiti Kinoshita, executive director of the Japan Trade Promotion Association, who, as manager of a Nippon businessmen's party of 14, is in New York for a week's stay.

A more far-reaching and permanent effect, however, he thinks will be an increase of trade with the Oriental countries when peace is restored. Mr. Kinoshita points out that the customs offices of three of the four major Chinese ports are already in Japanese control, and he believes that with trade there will be mutual benefit to both Japanese and Chinese industry and a revival of business with Europe and America.

The need for greater education as regards the rayon industry is another note that the war has brought out, he added, for when early this year the Japanese Government ordered that cotton be mixed with 30 per cent porous rayon, the price of pure cotton was doubled and such confusion resulted that the Government was forced to rescind the order after two months.

Mr. Kinoshita declared that the group was very much impressed by its reception in the South, and it was generally felt, he said, that Southern business men were eager for expanded Japanese markets.

Report Japanese Have New Process for Fiber

Tokyo advices state that the Kōhorn concern is reported to have developed a new process for the manufacture of staple fiber, which has already been adopted by numerous staple fiber mills in Japan. The fiber is spun from viscose and possesses

all the properties of natural wool. No special chemicals are added either to the viscose or the spun fiber. The new fiber, which can be spun in all types from crossbred to merino, has a rough scaly surface, an insulating hollow body and permanent crimp. The yarns produced therefrom have elastic elongation and heat-insulating properties similar to those of natural wool.

Plan to Use Soya Beans In Producing Lanital

Snia Viscosa recently sold the Lanital patent rights for Japan and Manchukuo to an important Japanese industrial combine. Japan has not milk enough, however, for the production of textile casein, and Snia Viscosa has worked out a process for extracting raw material for Lanital from soya beans, of which there is a more than ample supply in the Far East and particularly in Manchukuo, according to the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. Work had been done for a long time in Japan on the extracting of textile albumen from soya beans for the production of textile fibres, but the new Italian process is much more practical and remunerative than the Japanese method. Hence the Japanese acquisition from Snia Viscosa of the rights in the extended Lanital patent for the production of artificial textile fibres from milk casein and from soya casein. The first Lanital mills are expected to be started in Japan this year, and mills are to be opened in Manchukuo also at an early date.

The extension of the Lanital patent of soya casein is of great importance to the Italian Lanital manufacture, for Italy will never be able to produce enough casein from milk to meet her requirements. It is proposed therefore to start extensive Italian soya bean cultivation in Abyssinia, the climate of the country being very suitable for this crop.

PICKER PETE SEZ:

CUSTOM MADE
means a PERFECT
FIT. Our belting
is made to fit
YOUR needs.



Phone 2218 (Day) 3916 (Nite)

GREENVILLE BELTING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Leather Belting

Mill Strapping and Loop Pickers

YOUNG MAN, college education and I. C. S. course in carding and spinning, desires position in textile industry. Three years' experience as bookkeeper and cost accountant in carded yarn mill. Address "Rob," care Textile Bulletin.

It is expected that the deal in patent rights will pave the way for an accommodation between the Italian and Japanese artificial fiber industries, which in the past had been in sharp competition in international trade, and that an agreement will be arrived at for the mutual definition of spheres of interest in the world market.

World Use of Cotton Off 2,000,000 Bales

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that world consumption of American cotton during the marketing year ending July 31st would be 11,100,000 bales.

This total, it added, would be 2,000,000 bales less than in the previous season, and 15 per cent less than the average for the last five years.

The bureau estimated the surplus of American cotton on August 1st would be 13,500,000 bales, compared with 6,200,000 a year ago and the previous high record of nearly 13,300,000 bales at the beginning of the 1932 season.

World consumption of cotton from other producing countries for the current marketing year was estimated at 15,250,000 bales compared with 17,900,000 bales in the previous season. The surplus of foreign cotton was estimated at 10,000,000 bales compared with 7,100,000 bales a year ago.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. C. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave. Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 902-905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

ALROSE CHEMICAL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., A. M. Burt, 1701 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Shipping Dept., 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablan- cas and J. Casablan- cas, Executives; J. Rabasa, Engineer; Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., Representative; American Casablan- cas Corp., P. O. Box 917, New Bedford, Mass.

AMERICAN COOLAIR CORP., Jacksonville, Fla. J. E. Graves, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Factory ventilating engineer, Clark R. Trimble, 205 Cottage Place, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Slever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

COOLING & AIR CONDITIONING CORP., THE, 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Marlow, Mgr.; 708 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., A. B. Wason, Mgr.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Southern Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORP., Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Fettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. Howard J. Smith, Dist. Sales Mgr., W. F. Hummel, Salesman, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept. Main Office, Wilmington, Del.; Charlotte Office, 414 S. Church St., LeRoy Kennette, District Sales Mgr. Reps., J. L. Moore, Technical Man, Penn R. Lindsay, Salesman, 414 S. Church St.; John C. Robertson, 1220 Passadena Ave., Atlanta, Ga., Technical Man; R. C. Cochran, 356 Pine Tree Drive, Atlanta, Ga., Salesman; W. F. Murphy, 1106 19th Ave., Nashville, Tenn., Ceramic Salesman.

EATON, PAUL B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass. Sou. Office, 813 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

FREDERICK IRON & STEEL CO., THE, Frederick, Md. Sou. Reps., R. L. Selby, Piedmont Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Boiler Equipment Service Co., Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., J. W. Lassiter, F. W. Reagan, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Borden, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Walnwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law & Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; H. C. Moshell, Peoples Bank Bldg., Charleston, S. C.; P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 435 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps., Gastonia, N. C., W. G. Hamner; Greenville, S. C., W. J. Hoore, Ralph Gossett; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Offices and Reps., W. C. Killick, 209-11 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. Reynolds Barker, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. O. Roome, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Neiberding, 1128 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. Burtie, 3rd and Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Abbott, Allen and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Filley and R. B. Warren, 214 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sinclair, 700 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Bluefield Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Laurel Mach. & Fdry. Co., Laurel, Miss.; Orlando Armature Works, Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlan, Ky., and Jellico, Tenn.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mississippi Fdry. & Mach. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Moore-Handley Hdw. Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Morgan's, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Mulberry Supply Co., Mulberry, Fla.; C. T. Patterson Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp., Pensacola, Fla.; I. W. Phillips, Tampa, Fla.; Pye-Barker Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Railey Milam Hdw. Co., Miami, Fla.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Superior Iron Works & Supply Co., Shreveport, La.; Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Norfolk, Va., Columbia, S. C.; Asheville, N. C.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Successor to GULF REFINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. M. Wright, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffa, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. F. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 534, Fairfax, Ala., W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Swefel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Del. Distributors—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlanta Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia

Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; S. P. Schwoyer, 507 N. Main St., High Point, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, Ga. (Apt. 45); H. F. Graul, 605 Idlewild Circle, Birmingham, Ala.; V. C. Shadden, 1821 Auburndale Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; G. J. Reese, 402 S. Independence St., Sapulpa, Okla.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-2692, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. S. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.; J. Floyd Childs, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

HUBINGER CO., THE, Keokuk, Iowa. Southeastern Sales Rep., Chester M. Goodyear, 1284 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse stocks at Greenville, S. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

KENNEDY CO., W. A., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Dan B. Griffin, Southern Sales Rep., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

MCLEOD, INC., WILLIAM, 33 Elm St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Edward Smith, Asheboro, N. C.

MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P., 370 Fourth Ave., New York City, Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

THE MERROW MACHINE CO., 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MOCCASIN BUSHING CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Sou. Jobbers: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; M. C. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.; Ferebee-Johnson Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Knoxville Belting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss. Foundry & Mch. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Corinth Machine Co., Corinth, Miss.; Industrial Supplies Co., LaGrange, Ga.; Phillips Hdw. & Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.; Macon Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Owen-Richards Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Matthews-Morse Sales Co., 909 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedartown, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedartown, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 100 Buist Ave., Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Small, 226 Bolling Road, Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Nashua, N. H. Sou. Rep., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 2048 Dilworth Road, West, Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff C. Myers, 2131 Charlotte Drive, Charlotte, N. C.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

PERKINS & SON, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO. (Group Accident and Health, and Welfare Plans Div.), Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

THE PURE OIL CO., Industrial Sales Dept., Southeastern Division Office, 140 Spring St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga., O. T. Clark, Mgr.

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

RHODAS, J. E. & SONS, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 513 N. Spring St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

ROY & SONS, B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, Greenville, S. C., John R. Roy, Representative.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 60 Battery March St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves and Miles A. Comer, Selling Agents; Greenville, S. C., H. P. Worth, Selling Agent.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Alexander W. Anderson, 10 Milton Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Cleveland, O. Sou. Warehouses: Richmond, 1315 E. Main St.; Savannah, 655 E. Liberty St.; Charlotte, 222 W. First St.; Spartanburg, 158 E. Main St.; Columbia, 1713 Main St.; Atlanta, 70 Broad St., N. W.; Columbus, 1038 Broadway; Nashville, 711 Church St.; Chattanooga, 826-22 Broad St.; Knoxville, 314 S. Gay St. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 222 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. R. Moore, 509 Westover Ave., Roanoke, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Mastbrook, 105 W. Iver St., Greensboro, N. C.; John Limbach, 70 Broad St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Station, Nashville, Tenn.; O. A. King, Apt. 1, 2400 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va.; James C. Wilkinson, 230 Bay View Blvd., Portsmouth, Va.; M. P. Forte, 1038 Broadway, Columbus, Ga.

SIGNODE STEEL STRAPPING CO., 2600-2620 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Warehouses and Offices, Greensboro, N. C., 908 Lakeview St., Phone 6935, O. B. Shelton, Rep.; Atlanta, Ga., 113 Courtland St., S. E., A. S. Stephens, Rep.; New Orleans, La., 700 Tchoupitoulas St., F. E. Odenhahl, Rep.

SNAP-ON TOOLS CORP., Kenosha, Wis. 623 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; 20 E. 21st St., Baltimore, Md.; 2809 Main St., Dallas, Tex.; 119 W. Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla.; 2516 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; 940 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.; 1645 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; 2647 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Sou. Mgr., L. A. Dillon, Asst. Sou. Mgr., 812 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; Geo. A. Dean, Reps. W. T. O'Steen, Greenville, S. C.; H. F. Taylor, Jr., Monroe, N. C.; John T. Higginbotham; H. A. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., Main Office and Factory, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro Office, Guilford Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.—C. W. Cain, V. A. Graff; Greenville Plant, P. O. Box 1399, Greenville, S. C.—J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Asst. V.-Pres. and Mgr. of Sou. Divisions, H. E. Littlejohn, Davis L. Batson; Atlanta Plant, P. O. Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga.—H. Ralford Gaffney, Barney Cole, G. P. Carmichael, Ralph Ragan.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O., Box 1894, Greenville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

STEWART IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. Sou. Reps., Ruff Hardware Co., 1649 Main St., Columbia, S. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Constr. Co., 241 S. Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.; Prince Street Fuel Yard, Prince and Fraser Sts., Georgetown, S. C.; George E. Cherry, Jr., Pactolus, N. C.; Lewis L. Merritt, P. O. Box 176, Wilmington, N. C.; Durham Builders Supply Co., Milton Ave. at Main St., Box 481, Durham, N. C.; Walter Lawrenson, 408 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.; Gregg Ferring, care R. A. Brand, 203 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; John E. Johnson, Box 743, Nashville, Tenn.; Fischer Lime & Cement Co., 263 Walnut St., Memphis, Tenn.; National Guard Products, Inc., 400 S. Front St., Memphis, Tenn.; Eustis A. Lancaster, Jr., John Sevier Hotel Bldg., Roan St. at Ponce Circle, Johnson City, Tenn.; R. G. Jeffries, 409 W. Clinch Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; Hibbler-Barnes Co., 700 Block, E. Tenth St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Cromer & Thornton, Inc., 215 Decatur St., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.; R. W. Didschuneit, 1733 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; A. H. McAfee & Son, 363 Hopkins St., S. W., At-

lanta, Ga.; Barum Co., 661-669 Ninth St., Augusta, Ga.; R. L. Clarke, care Dunlap Roofing Co., 266 Fifth St., Macon, Ga.; R. E. L. Shaw, 712 S. 10th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Coop, 1601 Katherwood Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

STURTEVANT CO., B. F., Hyde Park, Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. C. Gray, Mgr.; 708 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. L. Hunken, Mgr.; 708 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C., E. N. Foss, II, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. District Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk plants and warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers, H. L. Marlow, W. H. Grose, W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; A. H. Bamman, Norfolk, Va.; P. H. Baker, Spartanburg, S. C.; D. L. Keys, Richmond, Va.

TEXTILE APRON CO., 905 S. Main St., East Point, (Atlanta) Georgia.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plants Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Monticello, Ga. Sou. Reps., E. Rowell Holt, J. M. Gregg, 208 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. Sidney Jordan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Factory Reps., J. S. Palmer, 1605 Woodside Nat'l Bank Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; L. K. Palmer, 1116 S. 13th St., Birmingham, Ala.; T. C. Roggenkamp, 2738 Alford Ave., Louisville, Ky.; R. R. Berry, Jr., P. O. Box 331, Union, S. C. Sou. Distributors for Barreled Sunlight, Standard Bldg. Material Co., Inc., 230 S. 31st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Campbell Coal Co., 236-240 Marietta St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Graves Paint & Glass Co., 1008 Broadway, Columbus, Ga.; Morgans, Inc., 111 W. Broad St., Savannah, Ga.; Favrot Roofing & Supply Co., P. O. Box 116, Station G. New Orleans, La.; Pritchard Pt. & Gl. Co. of Asheville, 77 Patton Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., 12 W. 6th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Shaw Paint & Wlpr. Co., Durham, N. C.; Gate City Paint Co., 110 N. Greene St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. E. Merritt Co., Mt. Airy, N. C.; Ideal Paint & Wlpr. Co., 115 S. Salisbury St., Raleigh, N. C.; Shaw Paint & Wlpr. Co., Southern Pines, N. C.; Vick Paint Co., 219 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Atlantic Paint Co., 207 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Chapman Drug Co., 516 State St., Knoxville, Tenn.; The Eason-Morgan Co., 312 2nd Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.; D. A. Pines, 316 12th St., Lynchburg, Va.; The Henry Walke Co., P. O. Box 1003, Norfolk, Va.; Pullington Paint Co., Inc., 4th and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; Nelson Hardware Co., 17 Campbell Ave., E., Roanoke, Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Beckley, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., 518 Capitol St., Charleston, W. Va.; Southern Pine Lumber Co., 104 E. Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Emmons-Hawkins Hdwe. Co., 1023 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Logan, W. Va.; W. A. Wilson & Sons, 1409-25 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.; Vick Paint & Wall Paper Co., 219 E. Commerce St., High Point, N. C.; Hoyng Paint & Glass Co., 412 Market St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Reps., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.; E. V. Wilson, Greenville, S. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, LaFayette, Ga.

WILLIAMS & SONS, I. B., Dover, N. H. Sales Reps., C. C. Withington, 710 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Brand, 203 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Ralford, 188 Washington Lane, Concord, N. C.

WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passiac, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 306 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Jefferson Apts., 501 E. 5th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WYTHEVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Inc., Wytheville, Va. Sou. Reps., Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford Co., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, Tex.; Proximity Mercantile, Greensboro, N. C.

VOGEL FROST-PROOF CLOSETS



have a Perfect Record

IN the twenty-eight years we have been manufacturing **VOGEL** Frost-Proof Closets there is no record of one ever freezing when properly installed. And during this time they have built up an amazing reputation for durability and economy.

Sold by Plumbers Everywhere

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.

VOGEL *Products*
PATENTED



What will your position be?

When business picks up, will you be able to pick up extra profit because your equipment is in extra good shape? Our Eadie oil-lubricated rings will give you 40% to 80% greater production. Merely replacing worn standard rings with new ones of the same design will show a 10% to 12% gain. By revamping your rings NOW, you'll be in a stronger position when business turns.

WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)

SPINNING RING CO.
Makers of Spinning and Twister Rings since 1873

Southern Representative: H. ROSS BROCK, Lafayette, Georgia
Mid-West Representative: ALBERT R. BREEN, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Fourth Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMNKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$2.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

Published By

Clark Publishing Company
Charlotte, N. C.



Makes every pair seem more

Sheer

Sheer, flattering hosiery—with longer wear. *Extra value . . . extra sales* for hosiery *DuraBond Finished!*

These hosiery finishes bind fibre to fibre . . . strengthen the fabric . . . make it snag-resistant, run-resistant . . . add miles more wear. Withal, they refine and soften the texture . . . make hosiery seem more sheer . . . create more sales, more rapidly, because they impart the beauties in appearance that sell on sight—and the longer wear that assures you of repeat business.

DuraBond
hosiery finishes

*"Tailored to fit
the fabric"*

SCHOLLER BROS., INC.

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE SOAPS, SOFTENERS, OILS, FINISHES
Collins & Westmoreland Sts., Phila., Pa.—St. Catharines, Ont., Canada

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOC
AL SERVICE
BOX 711
CHAPEL HILL N C
DEC 38 R
G 0081